

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62.41

## Woodlot Seed Co.

Norway, Mich.

= 1949 =

JL

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_ for which please send  
me \_\_\_\_\_ packets of seeds as checked below.

Standard packets at 75 cents - Jumbo packets  
(about 2000 seeds) \$1.75.

## TREES

Standard  
PacketsJumbo  
Packets

Chinese Elm

American Elm

Red Maple

Paper Birch

Red or Norway Pine ★

White Pine

Scotch Pine

Austrian Pine

Banks or Jack Pine

Western Yellow Pine

Colorado Blue Spruce

White Spruce

Black Hills Spruce

Norway Spruce

Engelmann Spruce

Douglas Fir

Balsam Fir

Canadian Hemlock

(Hemlock Spruce)

Carolina Hemlock

Oriental Arbor Vitae

American Arbor Vitae

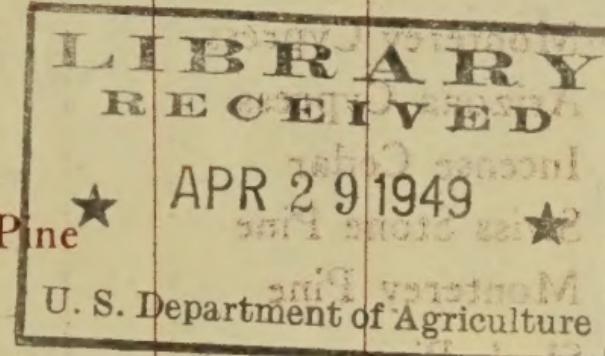
European Larch

Catalpa

Osage Orange

Honey Locust

Black (Yellow Locust)



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Large packing, driftwood not  
wasted **TREES** on about  
**FOR MILD CLIMATES**

**Jumbo  
Packets**      **Standard  
Packets**

Eucalyptus (Blue Gum)

Acacia (Green Wattle)

Lawson Cypress

Macnab Cypress

Monterey Cypress

Arizona Cypress

Incense Cedar

Swiss Stone Pine

Monterey Pine

Slash Pine

Short Leaved Pine  
(Yellow Pine)

Long Leaved Pine  
(Southern Pine)

Loblolly Pine  
(Old Field Pine)

**SHRUBS**

Red Bud (June Bud)

Caragana

Mock Orange (Sweet  
Mock Orange)

Swiss Mountain Pine  
(Mugho)

Russian Mulberry

Rose Mallow (Hibiscus)

**SHRUBS**

**FOR MILD CLIMATES**

Acacia

Crape Myrtle

# WOODLOT SEED CO., NORWAY, MICHIGAN

## Instructions For Planting

The U. S. Department of Agriculture through Farmers Bulletin No. 1453 on coniferous trees and Farmers Bulletin No. 1123 on Hardwood Seedlings, has set out in detail information on raising the different seedlings. The State Department of the University of Minnesota also supplies information on the subject. In Minnesota the County Agents have this information available. The following instructions are based on the above and our experience in planting. We suggest that the original bulletins be secured from the Superintendent of Documents at Washington. Bulletin No. 1453 is priced at 10 cents. Your soil conservation representative can be of help too.

Seed beds can be prepared about the same as for onions. If there is too much clay in the soil a little sand should be mixed in when growing conifers. Conifer seeds are planted in rows four or five inches apart for easy cultivation or often are broadcast. Four foot rows of Hardwood can be planted in rows running north and south about ten or twelve inches apart and can then be hand cultivated conveniently. This may be better than wider spacing as shade can be provided easily and economically. Brush so arranged as to cover about half of the bed can be used for shade, or lath can be spaced about one and a half inches apart. Lath frames have the advantage of being moved easily and this is sometimes necessary.

The seed bed should be sheltered from prevailing wind by trees, buildings or other protection and should be placed near enough to water to make watering easy if necessary. It should be on land that has been in crop the preceding year, and should be worked down to a depth of about a foot and all sticks and stones removed. Well rotted manure may be used, but none fresh, nor ashes. Firm the bed with plank or roller. Cover the seeds lightly, small ones to a depth of one-fourth to three-eighths inches, and large ones about three times their diameter. Consider Chinese Elm a small seed. Cover the beds with leaves, or better, with burlap, keep moist, not wet, and remove when the seeds start to germinate, which probably will be, with conifers, in two or three weeks.

Sprouting of almost any hard coated seed is sometimes hastened by soaking the seed for several days in cold water. Honey and Black Locust should be covered with water just under the boiling point and left until the seeds swell. Repeat for those which do not swell.

During the first few weeks coniferous seedlings may be lost through the disease known as damping off. During hot, muggy weather, the seedlings sometimes wilt and die. Shade should be removed on such days and if water is standing between the rows as a result of rain, dry dirt or sand should be sprinkled between them to dry them up. Be careful to replace the shade on hot sunshiny days. If any plants do wilt and die, remove and destroy them at once. Most authorities advise securing dirt from some distance below the surface for covering seeds at time of planting, so that it will be steril, and there will be less danger from damping off. Some use Aluminum Sulphate, others Semesan, and there are other chemicals advertised, to be applied at time of planting or when the seedlings first appear, for the prevention of disease.

If there is danger from birds or rodents and cat's don't get control of the situation it may be necessary to screen the beds for the first few weeks.

Many hardwood seedlings are transplanted when one year old, though further transplanting may be advisable. Conifers are usually transplanted once or twice to develop a strong root system before being finally planted where they are to stay.

## Windbreak

You can have a windbreak or snow fence sooner than you might think. Chinese Elm is easily grown from seed, is fast growing and seems to do well in almost any soil or climate. Plant a row or two of these for quick results. In a very short time the body of the elm will be up high enough so that another tree or shrub will be needed with it.

For this, if suited to your soil and climate, we suggest a pine, and with the pine a more slowly growing spruce. These may be Colorado Blue Spruce, Englemann Spruce, White Spruce or Black Hills Spruce. Some like the attractive and fast growing Norway Spruce.

Chinese Elm can grow at more than two feet per year so at the end of two years your windbreak should be about four feet high.

A windbreak breaks the force of the wind striking your buildings and saves you fuel. It protects your farm animals in cold weather and shades them in hot weather. It lessens evaporation and increases crops. It supplies fuel, and it is ornamental. Bee keepers especially have long known its value.

## For Spring Planting

Standard packets of about 500 seeds, 75c per packet post paid.

Jumbo packets of about 2000 seeds \$1.75 per packet.

### TREES

- Chinese Elm
- American Elm
- Red Maple
- Paper Birch
- Red or Norway Pine
- White Pine
- Scotch Pine
- Austrian Pine
- Banks or Jack Pine
- Western Yellow Pine
- Colorado Blue Spruce
- White Spruce
- Black Hills Spruce
- Norway Spruce
- Engelmann Spruce
- Douglas Fir.
- Balsam Fir
- Golden Larch  
(about 100)
- Orential Arbor Vitae
- American Arbor Vitae
- European Larch
- Catalpa
- Osage Orange
- Honey Locust
- Black (Yellow Locust)

**TREES  
FOR MILD CLIMATES**

Eucalyptus (Blue Gum)  
Acacia (Green Wattle)  
Lawson Cypress  
Macnab Cypress  
Monterey Cypress  
Arizona Cypress  
Incense Cedar  
Swiss Stone Pine  
Monterey Pine  
Slash Pine  
Short Leafed Pine  
(Yellow Pine)  
Long Leafed Pine  
(Southern Pine)  
Loblolly Pine  
(Old Field Pine)

**SHRUBS**

Red Bud (June Bud)  
Caragana  
Mock Orange (Sweet  
Mock Orange)  
Swiss Mountain Pine  
(Mugho)  
Russian Mulberry  
Rose Mallow (Hibiscus)

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FOR MILD CLIMATES**

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Crape Myrtle